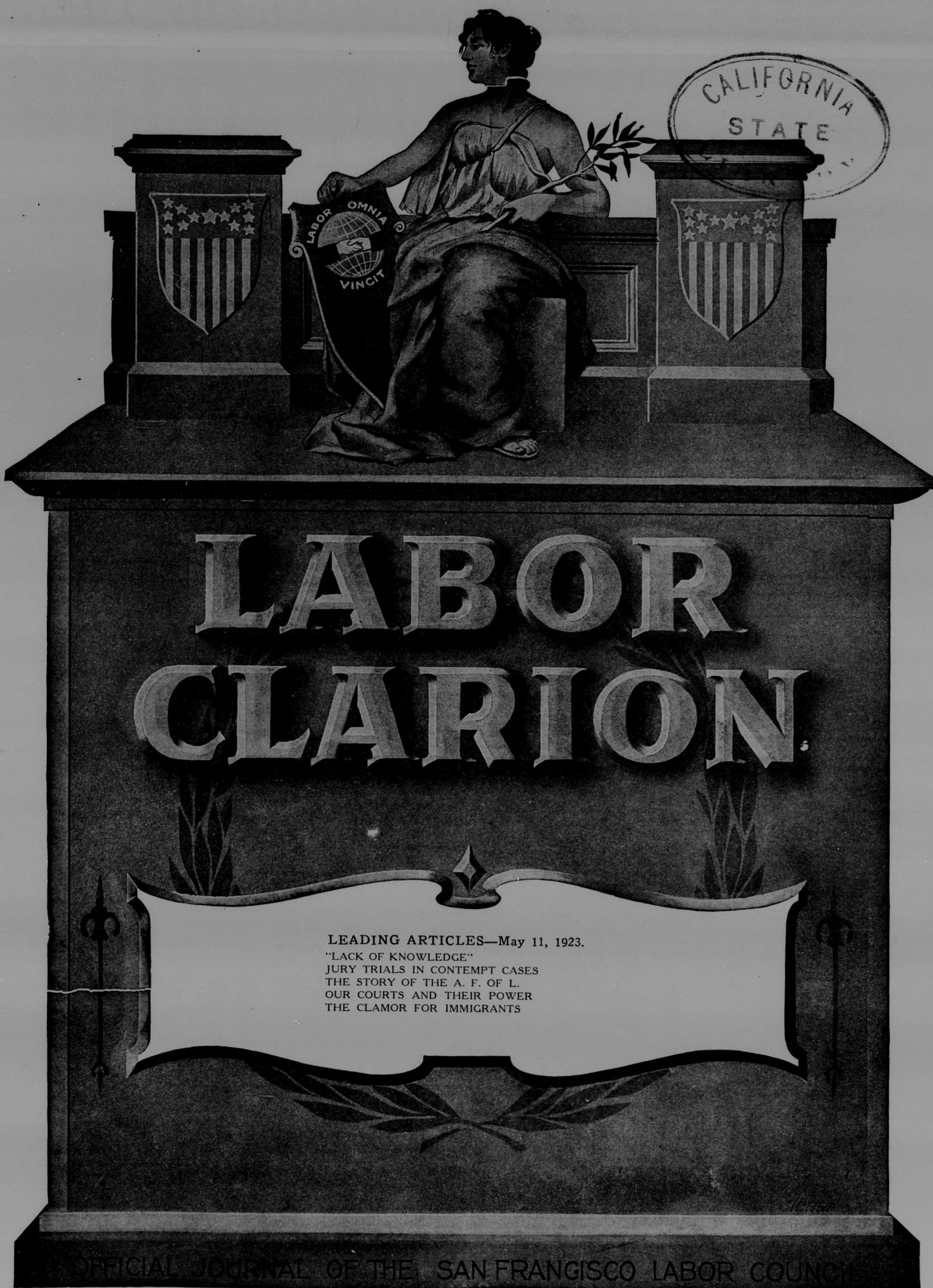


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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 11, 1923.
"LACK OF KNOWLEDGE"
JURY TRIALS IN CONTEMPT CASES
THE STORY OF THE A. F. OF L.
OUR COURTS AND THEIR POWER
THE CLAMOR FOR IMMIGRANTS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
The Emporium.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.
Yellow Cab Company
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stewart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1923

No. 15

❖ "Lack of Knowledge" ❖

By Levi Stevens Lewis.

The Good Book says: "My people are destroyed for lack of Knowledge" and "Where there is no vision the people perish."

Some years ago a friend, a Methodist minister of more than average "knowledge" of civic affairs, by the way, looked at me in blank astonishment when I informed him that the profits accruing from the operation of the railways in the United States was not less than twenty-five billion dollars annually. Then he remarked, "now, Mr. Lewis, do you really think that anybody is going to believe such stuff as that. This man laid no claim to special knowledge of the railroad "problem" more than what he had read in the "news" papers and possibly some of the pamphlets of misinformation so plentifully distributed over the land at tremendous expense to somebody.

This incident well serves, however, to illustrate how deep rooted the prevailing ignorance of the people has become, thanks to the generous application of printers' ink, which "men of money" always supply in great plenty.

The money collected by those in control of the great public thoroughfares of America, which should be as free for public purposes as the boulevards over which private equipages are driven, exceeds four billion dollars every period of 30 days. The cost of moving the persons and products of the people of the United States over the public highways is equivalent to an annual tax of \$2200.00 imposed on every family in the nation, and collected relentlessly, altogether regardless of the blighting consequences; and more than half of these prodigious collections is clear net profit "banked" by the aforesaid "men of money."

Now, if this information appears so "startling" and incredible that intelligent men, good citizens, cannot think it possible, that is no reason or excuse that the criminal operations should continue indefinitely. It's the more reason indeed that the pupils in the colleges and the high schools should study "the problem." Sooner or later the ominous truth must prevail.

The increase of moral degradation, poverty, vice and crime, is the price paid for this gross deception and error, systematically and persistently promulgated. "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

As a palliative, it has lately become fashionable and popular to settle "community chests" in various cities and to encourage popular "drives" to collect money for various more or less meritorious purposes. And by this crafty scheme, not the men of money, but "the common people" are to be still further burdened by taxation.

The "excess profits" over and above say six per cent, "banked" by the alleged "owners" of the people's public highways, will more than pay the legitimate expenses of every church and hospital in the land, plus all collections for "community chest" purposes.

"But what if nobody cared?"

Boston, Mass., women school teachers, at the recent election, won their referendum for equal pay with men employed in the same duties. The teachers' petition won by a scant 3000 votes, the figures being approximately 70,000 in favor and 67,000 against.

EXTENSION OF REHABILITATION ACT.

A movement to secure the renewal of the Federal Civilian Rehabilitation Act by the new Congress will be launched at a national conference of educational and social leaders, which has been called to meet in Washington May 15th. Invitations to the conference have been sent out by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The American Federation of Labor, which was one of the foremost forces in the passage of the original Rehabilitation Act in 1920, will participate.

The Act of 1920 appropriated Federal Funds for a four year period only. This period will expire in 1924, and action by the 68th Congress will be imperative. Advocates of rehabilitation point to the remarkable growth of the service under the present act. To date, 36 states have accepted the provisions of Federal aid and set up state-wide rehabilitation agencies. A recent report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education estimated the number of live cases on the rolls of the states at the present time as at least 15,000. Not only industrial accident victims, but public accident and disease victims are eligible for training under the act. Federal funds available to the states for civilian rehabilitation amount to \$1,000,000 per year, under the original appropriation.

Recommendations to Congress covering legislation on this subject will be drafted by the conference.

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW FAILS.

The strongest indictment that can be made against the Kansas "can't-strike" law is the appeal of the Wolff Packing Company to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Two years ago the industrial court ordered the company to raise wages. Since then the matter has been in the courts.

Some of the employees were victimized because they testified on the need for higher wages. With other changes and dismissals there are now less than 5 per cent of these workers in the company's employ.

Two years ago these workers were organized. Instead of depending on their union, they trusted politicians. Their union has long since passed out of existence and they are not receiving the wage increase.

If the Supreme Court dismisses the appeal of the company it means that the state can set wages in individual cases. This differs from minimum wage laws, in that the latter apply to an entire industry.

If the court sustains the company's appeal, the industrial court is wrecked.

WHAT IS HONESTY IN BUSINESS?

Standing out boldly in an address given the other day to a group of sales managers, we find two statements: "To buy below actual value is not honesty!" "To sell below cost is unfair competition!" The speaker was a man who has been at the head of a great industrial institution for more than a score of years.

Getting or giving something for nothing is contrary to all economic law. After all is said and done, honesty in business is largely a matter of common sense.

WIZARD KNOWS STRIKE LOSSES.

It means nothing to A. S. Goldsborough, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics can find no reliable system of computing strike losses. Mr. Goldsborough has it all figured out.

"Does labor know what strikes did to them in Maryland last year?" asks this office manager.

No, labor does not. Well, to be exact, labor lost 1,162,194 days, he avers. Lost wages totaled \$5,663,744 and the aggregate loss to Maryland industry was nearly \$11,000,000.

And then, to clinch his definite figures, he says: "It is rumored that some misguided leaders are advising labor to overload its demands."

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says it is impossible to compile strike figures, because strikes in seasonal industries are not losses; neither are strikes in individual plants, whose production and market filters through other sources. It also shows that employers and employed rarely agree on the number of workers involved in a strike. Workers who are listed as strikers are often found at other employments of a temporary nature after the first few days of a strike.

WILL ADDRESS LABOR COUNCIL.

Representative Frederick N. Zihlman, chairman of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, will address the San Francisco Labor Council on Friday evening, May 25.

Congressman Zihlman, who is also a labor leader of national repute, will arrive in San Francisco on May 24, in company with a number of members of Congress. The Labor Council is planning an extensive program of entertainment for Congressman Zihlman during his stay in San Francisco.

As a labor leader, Congressman Zihlman is well known to the trade unionists throughout the country. He began working in a glass factory in Cumberland, Tennessee, when only 11 years of age.

Early in life he became a trade unionist and has served as an executive officer of the International Flint Glass Workers' Union, has held various offices in his local union and the Labor Council of Cumberland, and at one time was president of the Maryland State Federation of Labor.

Congressman Zihlman has been a member of the Committee on Labor ever since he first entered Congress in 1917, and he was chosen chairman of the committee to succeed the late Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco during the last session of Congress.

UNFAIR FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS.

Federal Lunch, 15 Seventh street, and Buckingham Cafe, 1012 Post street, are reported unfair to the Waitresses' Union. The Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third street, is reported unfair to Bakers' Union No. 24.

GORMAN SUCCEEDS HAYES.

Patrick E. Gorman succeeds C. J. Hayes as president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. The new executive was formerly vice-president. Hayes recently resigned.

JURY TRIAL IN CONTEMPT CASES.

The question as to the constitutionality of a state statute providing for a jury trial in cases of alleged violations of an injunction order, has not yet been determined by the United States Supreme Court. The following article by Edward Tracy in a recent number of the West Virginia Federationist, states the present status of legislation and decisions on the subject. The article is as follows:

By the Constitution of the United States everyone is guaranteed the right of a trial by jury. In section three of article three we note the following: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed."

From the earliest days, however, not only of this country, but also in England from whence we get our common law, trial by jury has not been allowed to everyone.

One glaring example of this is in cases arising out of contempt of court. Contempt of court arises out of injunction cases. From the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, in cases of this sort, the judge whose dignity has been assailed has constituted himself both prosecutor and executioner, as well as jury.

It is a question to be yet decided whether the above section of the Constitution was inserted in support of this long existing condition, or whether it was in derogation of it.

Some hold that it has no application to anyone held in contempt of court, but is only declaratory of the common law. Still others hold that with the knowledge that these infractions were punishable by a judge alone, this section was inserted to remedy the existing condition.

Now this question is to be settled. The Legislature of the State of Wisconsin has just enacted a law insuring a jury trial for all persons arrested on the charge of being in contempt of court for alleged violation of injunctions of other court decree. This has been signed by the governor, and will remain law unless it is held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State or of the United States. The outcome of this case when tested will be of overwhelming interest to everyone, especially the workers.

Wisconsin is to be congratulated on its progressive legislation and the workers of other states could do worse than to follow in its wake.

This question has been before some of the State courts on a few previous occasions, and the statutes have uniformly been held to have been unconstitutional as being an unwarranted interference by the legislative branch of the government with that of the judiciary. Another case of the tail wagging the dog. In Oklahoma a statute provided that anyone charged with indirect contempt might have, if demanded, a change of venue and a trial by jury. The rule was laid down that the power to punish contempts is inherent in the courts and that the legislature cannot abridge or destroy this power. In Massachusetts a statute provided that where an act charged as a contempt could also be punished as criminal, a trial by jury might be claimed. This was also declared unconstitutional in *Walton Lunch Company vs. Kearney*, decided by the Supreme Court in 1920.

This statute just passed in Wisconsin will in all likelihood soon be before the courts and the outcome will be eagerly awaited by everyone. The lair of LaFollette may not want to be bound by the decisions of other states on this matter, and it is possible that the calibre of men now sitting on the bench in that state may be more concerned with human rights than they are with property rights.

A cursory search reveals no case of this character appearing before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE STORY OF THE A. F. OF L.

By Matthew Woll.

Chapter 6.

With the development and demand for vocational guidance and learning the American Federation of Labor's interest and activities in educational affairs increased, making it necessary to have a permanent committee to investigate, report upon and recommend such attitudes and policies as it might seem wise for the trade unions to follow in all matters affecting education. The American Federation of Labor has endorsed vocational education and training. In many instances trade unions have provided actual classes for technical education for both learners and journeymen workers. In addition practically every International Union carries forward a program of technical and trade education through the official publications.

Educational Work.

More recently the American Federation of Labor, following recommendation of its Committee on Education, has enlarged its educational activities by promoting adult workers' educational institutions. Prompted by the success attained by earlier experiences in England, the American trade unions about seven years ago modestly ventured into a similar movement but modified to meet conditions peculiar to America. Those enterprises are undertaken under union control and union finances, though not necessarily confined to trade union members.

One by one, in different parts of the country trade union colleges, workers' universities and labor schools have been established. Because of the remarkable growth and favorable response the Workers' Educational Bureau has been formed.

Of this Bureau, the American Federation of Labor, through its Committee on Education, is an integral part. Through this Bureau additional stimulus is given to adult workers' education and facilities for promoting this kind of education.

Research Efforts.

The American Federation of Labor has also interested itself to a considerable extent in research undertakings. It has identified itself with the Personnel Research Foundation, with which there are affiliated twenty-five research organizations of national repute. In addition, members of this Bureau are associated in a number of other research organizations. Through this Bureau a helpful co-operative relationship is being promoted with industrial, managerial and personnel research engineers. This movement is only in its inception but is fast maturing into an important function of the trade union movement.

Within the past year the American Federation of Labor has created a Legal Information Bureau. Because of the concerted and ever-increasing onslaught made upon the trade union movement by employers through the courts and legislatures and which attacks are directed against the fundamental rights and vital functions of trade unions, it was deemed imperative that a careful survey and analysis be made of all laws and judicial decisions affecting the rights of labor.

Fighting for Justice.

It is the further purpose of this Bureau to prepare such statements and issue such advice and instruction, as will be helpful in all future litigation and to give such legal advice as will protect and promote best the rights of wage earners and their trade unions. It is not intended that the American Federation of Labor shall undertake to provide counsel for trade unions involved in litigation. However, it is the purpose, through this Bureau, to secure the co-operation and to co-ordinate the activities of such lawyers as are sympathetic to Labor and as may be employed from time to time to defend the rights of labor.

In view of the marked tendency of employers to hamper or to defeat the trade unions in their militant activities through the courts and to involve

them in expensive and extensive litigation, this Bureau bids fair to become one of the most important Bureaus of the American Federation of Labor.

PLASTERERS EARN THEIR WAGES.

This is what the American Contractor (Chicago) has to say of New York plasterers receiving \$12 a day:

"Well, they earn it. A man has to have a hinge, or an extra joint in the back of his neck to succeed in that trade."



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OUR COURTS AND THEIR POWER.

By John R. Ford,

Justice, New York State Supreme Court.

Our criticism is not leveled at the courts in their capacity as arbiters in controversies involving personal rights but only in the exercise of the usurped power to decide political questions which rightfully belong to the domain of legislation. Clinging to the shore in quiet back waters, the judges are insensible to the turbulent rush of the mighty stream of human activities and least of all qualified to understand the multifarious relationships and conditions of industrial affairs or the complicated problems which grow out of them. Those questions should be dealt with by legislatures composed of the responsible representatives of the people under the free play of public opinion. For public sentiment in the long run will rule the country just as the founders of the government intended it should.

There is a more ominous feature in the tendency of the judiciary to legislate for the people. The simple fact is that of all departments of government the judiciary has been looked after by the interests. Their influential lawyers have faithfully sought to get "safe" judges on the bench. That is "safe" as Wall Street understands the term. Particularly have they been successful in procuring the appointment of "safe" Federal judges. Consider the line of Presidents we have had during the past century. Think of the baleful forces through which some of them were nominated and elected. Ponder on the malign influences which surrounded them in office and operated upon their minds in respect of all judicial appointments. Is it any wonder that we have a "safe" Federal Judiciary? And the judges they appointed are in office for life and wholly irresponsible to the people over whom they presume to exercise sovereign power. And this in a government of, by, and for the people! Verily is eternal vigilance the price of liberty.

When I read Chief Justice Taft's bold utterance of independence of the popular will as expressed by Congress, I thought of that haughty manifesto issued by Henry VIII to his subdued subjects after their poor attempt at rebellion against his cruel oppression. He told them, as related by Hume, that they ought no more to pretend giving a judgment with regard to government than a blind man with regard to colors. "And we," he added, "with our whole council, think it right strange that ye, who are but brutes and inept folk, do take upon you to appoint us who be meet or not for our council."

Some years ago no less an authority than Justice Harlan, one of the ablest men who ever graced the Supreme Court bench, declared:

"When the American people come to the conclusion that the judiciary of this land is usurping to itself the functions of the legislative department of the Government, and by judicial construction only is declaring what should be the public policy of the United States, we will find trouble. Ninety millions of people—all sorts of people with all sorts of opinions—are not going to submit to the usurpation by the judiciary of the functions of other departments of the Government and the power on its part to declare what is the public policy of the United States."

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has requested the Board of Education and the Finance Committee of the Supervisors to include in the coming budget an appropriation for an experienced moving picture operator for the benefit of the public schools. Such measure is timely both as regards safety and the development of visual education in the public schools. All new school auditoriums should also be provided with a proper operating room.

THE UNION LABEL.

By Jack Williams.

In life's dark passes, a light shines for all who seek it. In union labor that light is with us as guide and protector along the tortuous paths formed by the opposition, but workers as a body still remain blind to its illuminating and directing power.

Union label haters quickly analyzed and computed its controlling force and would delight in hurling contempt and ridicule at the "fools" in neglecting to use an agency undeniable in the future crowning of labor. Ridicule is held in abeyance because they fear snore disturbance. Wise are they to the fact that arousing workers from fanciful creations in the slumber elysium would cause an awakening that would unseat them in dollar rule; would teach them that dollars are round, are intended to roll and spread among the people who helped gather them, so these wise gentlemen close up and allow no ruffles in that realm.

Laborists aren't quite so tactful. Here's a specimen. One labor president upheld Government ownership along certain lines, while another denounced it. That kind of harmony is right into the lap of Big Interests in the pleasing game of steal. In that department capital always agrees with capital. It quarrels not with its brothers. "Consistency thou art a jewel." "The mind adapts itself to a problem as the eye adapts itself to darkness." Agassiz. Workers, when will you get wise to your loss?

A unionist, and a good fellow. Would sooner die than scab, but he forgot to think, that's all. "What do you think of my new hat?" Before answer, I said: "Has it the label?" In reply: "I bought it in a union shop, sure it has the label." A look showed it didn't have the label.

The Union Label in its silent demands controls such extensive area that were its simple requests obeyed it would do more than all combined efforts in hastening the final message to the labor world.

Before passing the metal, peek in and see if our faithful slogan is a lodger in the garments. If an absentee, pass the tweeds instead of the metal. A little practice is all that's needed to erect the most perfect adjuster in balancing labor outputs and returns.

As you rise with Old Sol make it a part of your union gospel to do your share in standing by the true friend of the workers (Union Label) who continuously beckons to thoughtless workers to heed its mission, on their behalf, among a class who never disagree or forget when it comes to fix on a means to block labor union decisions on the just returns to workers.

FLASH FROM R. I. L. U. TO THE I. W. W. Telegram.

Red International of Labor Unions has observed heroic struggle of Industrial Workers of the World against savage persecution by agents of American Capitalism in San Pedro and Los Angeles. Congratulates members of I. W. W., Marine Transport Workers and International Longshoremen's Association of joint fight carried on in Portland. Red International of Labor Unions expresses solidarity and support of millions of revolutionary labor unionists affiliated with it for courageous and steadfast stand of I. W. W. members against attacks of California Capitalism. The R. I. L. U. trusts they will receive undivided support of all revolutionary elements in American labor movement in their struggle. We are sure that the tried and dauntless revolutionists in militant minority of the American Federation of Labor and in Workers' Party, will rally to their aid. With revolutionary greetings. LOZOVSKY.

Many a man of standing got that reputation by riding in the subway.

PENSIONERS DITCHED BY PACKERS.

Employees of the Morris packing plant who put their faith in welfare work and pensions from the bosses, have been taught a bitter lesson.

The Morris plant has been taken over by the Armour concern, and the faithful old employees of the former company are now informed:

"No provision for carrying on the pensions was included in the terms of sale when Armour & Co. took over the Morris holdings."

To partly atone for this cruelty to old employees, the Morris family, it is stated, gave \$500,000 to aid the pensioners. This sum, however, will last only 18 months. After that the pensioners can be objects of charity, as far as the meat packers are concerned.

Industrial despotism touches life more intimately than state despotism. Fly the Union Label as your banner.

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ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The British Ministry of Labor reported the result of its approaches to the unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, asking whether they favored the principle of unemployment insurance by industry, instead of the present method in which the individual worker and the State are the contracting parties.

Of the 81 unions from which replies were received, 43 (with an aggregate membership of 1,252,000) favored insurance by industry, while 21 (with an aggregate membership of 2,671,000) were opposed to the principle. Indeterminate replies were received from 17 unions (with an aggregate membership of 979,000).

The unions approving insurance by industry comprised nearly all the important unions in the textile trades, and also unions in the printing, distributive and iron and steel trades.

Building unions, the Miners' Federation and some of the general laborers' unions opposed the principle.

The report suggests that the most helpful line of policy is likely to be a combination of a State scheme with provision for insurance by industry in the case of industries which desire to contract out of the State scheme.

READ 'EM AND WEEP!

Breeding Parasites.

Certainly the results of psychological examining in the United States Army establish the relation of inferior intelligence to delinquency and crime, and justify the belief that a country which encourages, or even permits the immigration of simple-minded, uneducated, defective, diseased, or criminalistic persons, because it needs cheap labor, seeks trouble in the shape of public expense.—Robert M. Yerkes, in the Atlantic Monthly.

Selling the Public.

As a step toward making the White House a center of Hot Stuff, Mr. Lasker suggests a Director of Administration Publicity—Sell yourself, Mr. President!

As business men Mr. Lasker and Secretary Davis are aware that publicity is worthless without a good article to sell. Is it lack of advertising for Administration policies, or lack of sound policies, that is the trouble? The ship subsidy bill didn't sell, but it was a shoddy article which had been fruitlessly dangled before the eyes of the American buyer for a quarter century. The Administration has not sold a foreign policy, for it has none in stock. It didn't sell its policy in the shop strike and mine strike last summer, for it didn't offer any till the market was gone. Lack of publicity is not the real trouble.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A Shell Game.

One of the surprises in the recent United States Senate inquiry into the holdings of the Rockefellers in oil companies was the fact that the elder Rockefeller hardly owned 1 per cent of the stock of any of the Standard Oil group, while his son owned stock estimated to be worth \$410,874,899. Of course the income from this amount, set at \$11,956,622 a year, yields a tidy contribution to the government. But if such a fortune as \$410,000,000 were transferred under the Federal Inheritance Law, which levies 25 per cent on all fortunes above \$10,000,000 upon the succession to the estate, the Government would be enriched by more than \$102,000,000.—The Christian Science Monitor.

With the signing of the bill by the governor, Tennessee trade unionists have won their fight for free textbooks. The local press was against the proposal. The victory is a proof of labor's power when united.

BY THE WAY.

Supreme Court follows the flag to the three-mile limit and quits. Tells Mr. Volstead it's too deep for him beyond that imaginary line. The rum fleet, anchored off shore just beyond the limit can stay there as long as it cares to live the life and make the money.

But inside of three miles, Sahara is the word. Any bimbo that earns enough wages to afford a ferry can get a drink—and that lets most folks right out.

President of Standard Oil delivers an address on "Problems confronting the Petroleum Industry." The consumer's angle of it is that the main problem is how to make the public pay a cent more for gas and like it.

The only other problem is how to grab all the oil wells in sight so nobody else can get 'em.

It is being said that a battle royal is on right now for control of our mid-continent field. Standard Oil has a lot of problems, no doubt, but it does not have to worry about next month's rent and last winter's coal bill.

Coal barons are spending oceans of money sending out booklets and pamphlets containing latest spring fiction. All this is intended to create prejudice against the Miners' Union. Most people should know the mine owners well enough by this time, however, to avoid being fooled.

Mine owners always shout poverty when wages are mentioned; but they always have enough money to lavish on printers' ink when they think they can put something over.

And for all this the consumer pays the bill.

Mr. Daugherty is after the sugar profiteers. Such prosecution of these highbinders is commendable, according to Mr. Daugherty's friends.

But the sugar profiteers had got almost everything in sight before Mr. Daugherty moved. Perhaps they had got even more than they hoped to get.

Anyhow the people had been stung for millions of dollars. Somehow it is difficult to dig up any very warm praise for the attorney general in this case. Too much like a guy slipping out after breakfast to lock the door from which the cayuse was swiped a week before.

Soviet propaganda coming out of Russia indicates a helter-skelter condition, the end of which no one can predict.

Furious efforts seem to be under way to save the old ship from going to pieces. Same old "comrades" are being given new titles and formed into new circles. A lot of tactical counter-marching is going on—but the headquarters are in the same old place and the game is the same old game.

Lenine is either dead or too ill to ever count again. The propaganda factory still operates at top speed, but all the other mills grind slowly and produce little grist.

FLORIDA SHERIFF OUSTED.

The Florida Senate has removed J. R. Jones from the office of sheriff of Leon County. Jones is charged with securing "\$20 a head" from the Putnam Lumber Company for every convicted prisoner he turned over to their lumber camp. It was at this place that Martin Tabert, a North Dakota boy, died from the effects of a whipping by a company employee.

Dr. T. Capers Jones, camp physician for the lumber company, testified before the special legislative committee that Tabert died from other causes and that he (Jones) was unaware of any condition that would justify prisoners complaining. In its report the legislative committee called upon the State Board of Medical Examiners to investigate Dr. Jones "to the end that the medical profession be purged of a seemingly unworthy member."

Representative Kennerly of the committee said that the lumber company and its officials made a display of armed force to frighten a negro ex-convict who offered to show the investigators the spot in the pine swamp where Tabert died and where other convicts had buried the body.

BILL POSTERS.

Harry Morrison, for seven years president of the Bill Posters' Union of San Francisco, has resigned to accept a partnership in one of the largest local bill posting firms. Morrison, however, is using his influence to have all employers sign the new wage scale and working agreement of the Bill Posters' Union.



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FAVOR EXCLUSIVE STATE FUND.

Declaring that workmen's compensation insurance should not be "farmed out for private gain" the City Club of New York has come out strongly in favor of legislation to create an exclusive state fund.

"Employees awarded compensation have suffered by reason of the failure of insurance companies chosen by their employers, by delays in payment through litigation, and by pressure for settlements for less than the award," says a report issued by the Club.

The bill urged for adoption is also supported by the official Lockwood committee, by the American Association for Labor Legislation and by the State Federation of Labor.

The Club points out that the exclusive state fund is championed by organized wage earners "a result of eight years of practical experience under all of the different insurance methods."

"An official investigation recently conducted in this state," the report continues, "indicated under-payments on the part of commercial carriers amounting to over \$5,700,000 in a period of four years. Moreover, many employees, after injury, have found themselves without protection owing to the failure of their employer to insure. This evil can be completely avoided only by compulsory insurance in one state-wide fund."

Quoting official figures which show that the cost of compensation insurance is much greater when carried in commercial insurance companies than when it is furnished by state funds, as in Ohio, the Club declares that "the public also has suffered."

"It is urged," the report says, "that this is a matter which concerns only the employer, but it is manifestly not so. The added cost is passed on to the public."

In answer to the attempt of commercial insurance agents to discredit exclusive state funds by referring to them as "monopolistic," the City Club's report says: "Exclusive state insurance is a monopoly, but it is a public and not a private monopoly. So also is the post office department, but none of us would favor competition in that field. Exclusive state funds, where tried, have been uniformly successful."

ETHICS FOR PRESS.

A code of ethics for American newspapers was adopted at the first annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, held in Washington, D. C.

The first declaration is: "The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare."

It will be of interest to note the application of the following declaration when big business wants certain newspapers to misstate causes for the next big strike:

"A journalist who uses his power for any but selfish or otherwise unworthy purposes is faithless to a high trust."

On the freedom of the press it is declared that this "is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute."

"Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital."

"Promotion of any private interest contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism."

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BAERFACTS.

By J. M. Baer.

General Dawes is a great man. He admits it, and he has written a book about himself to prove it.

He is also starting his own pet brand of American Fascisti to run the government as he thinks it ought to be run. If anyone suggests that the general doesn't know quite everything, he'll swear at them. That will make 'em shut up.

The general's book is a masterpiece. It is entitled "The First Year of the Budget," and it tells how he saved somewhere between eight cents and seventeen billion dollars for the government. Opinions differ, figures differ and you can't tell such an awful lot from the book.

However, his method was simple. Some unkind people have even called it foolish. But it was first-class "open-shop" stuff from start to finish. The first rule of the open-shopper is to cut wages, regardless, and he did that where he could.

Next he found the government had a lot of supplies on hand. Here was a great opportunity. The general had somebody figure up how much all these supplies would bring if they were sold at auction. Then he had somebody else figure up how much they would be if the government bought them new.

Triumphantly he exhibited the difference as a "saving." The government would use the supplies itself!

If that doesn't prove he's a great man, his "Monied" Men of the Constitution will. He's going to write "open shop" into the Constitution, and collect a gang to keep it there.

We are in favor of building a fine statue to General Dawes—somewhere out on the public dump, where his massive (or is mussive the word) achievements will be properly appreciated.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Czecho-Slovakia: Firemen's Congress—Volunteer firemen of Czecho-Slovakia will hold their first general congress in Prague, from June 30 to July 2, 1923, at which time similar organizations in America, England, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia are expected to have delegates present. Work and organization will be the principal topics under discussion.

Denmark: Unemployment—Latest available figures on unemployment show a total of 48,286 unemployed persons in March, 1923, which is a decrease of 15,000 under the previous month's total.

England: Essex and Norfolk—That labor is becoming restive in the Essex and Norfolk districts is apparent in strikes of the agricultural workers of Norfolk County and a protest movement on the part of the Essex workers who are in sympathy with the farm workers' demands. Augmenting these difficulties are disputes in the building trades and protests of the railroad men against further wage reductions.

American Silver Plate—An exhibition of silver plate, bought in various markets of the world, was given last month at Sheffield University, with a view of comparing the products of competing countries with the famous Sheffield output. Germany and America supplied the most of the samples. Judges decided that the American exhibits rivalled Sheffield's, particularly in workmanship, while the German exhibits were poorer and less costly designed. While Spanish, French and Brazilian articles were considered, the American industry was voted the chief competitor.

Scotland: Unemployment—March, 1923, unemployment figures for the Glasgow district show a slight reduction under those for January, 1923, the 80,000 unemployed in March being 3500 less than the January total.

South Africa: According to the latest Census

of the Union of South Africa, relating to housing conditions, there were 147,750 dwellings occupied by the European or white inhabitants in the urban areas of South Africa as compared with 138,780 dwellings in 1918.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1923.

"Oh! men, bowed down with labor,
Oh! women, young yet old,
Oh! hearts oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed with the power of gold.
Keep on with your weary battle,
Against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled,
Until it is settled right.

The closing rush in the Legislature is now about to start and bills will be flooded in on the Governor at a rapid rate, and as a consequence of the ten-day limitation many measures will die in his office and it will be necessary to go over the ground again two years from now. Many labor measures will doubtless be included among those receiving the pocket veto in this manner.

Joseph Marr Gwynn, superintendent of schools of New Orleans, has been chosen superintendent of schools by the City Board of Education. Mr. Gwynn was selected from a field of 75 leading educators of the country, and is reported to be a man of experience and abreast of the times. He has a wide field to develop, and we wish him success in his responsible and difficult task.

Collectivism is one kind of mental bias, individualism another. We have always thought that one's intelligence and education was one's own, but after reading a communistic philosopher we might be almost persuaded that after all, even our own thoughts are not our own. This shows the reed upon which the flower of civilization rests. It is all in our mind, the way in which we reason about things. Facts and truth are as nothing to the mind bent upon building up a world theory. To the mind everything is possible. But society, government, civilization are a complex of ideas realized into fact, and woe unto the philosopher and psychologist who thinks the world can be changed as quickly as he can change his theory about it. The plant, the human, the nation, are all creatures of growth, that cannot be used like merely bricks, mortar and paint, according to the caprice of the architect. They are the product rather of a complex of antecedent causes, none of which may be ignored, only gradually evolved and changed into something more satisfactory to those who may influence their growth.

The Clamor for Immigrants

Who are the people who are straining every nerve to deceive the American people so as to induce them to loosen the immigration restrictions? Who are the men who have profited most in the past from the influx of the hordes from Southern Europe? At the present time 85 per cent of all labor in the packing industry is done by aliens, foreigners mine seven-eighths of our bituminous coal, 78 per cent of the woolen mill workers are foreigners, and nine-tenths of the work in the cotton mills is performed by them. They make 95 per cent of our clothing, four-fifths of our furniture, half of our shoes, most of our cigars and nearly all of our steel. The leaders in these industries are the loudest and most persistent shouters about throwing the immigration gates wide open to "the oppressed of other lands." These captains of industry do not want the poor people of the world to be oppressed by other lands. They want to be given a chance to do the oppressing themselves, and in this "land of the free and home of the brave."

Judge Gary and his kind tell us there is a labor shortage, but they do not tell us what they really mean by a labor shortage. If they would tell the truth, tell us just what they have in mind, the chances are that we could very readily agree with them. What they mean is that there is a shortage of men willing to work for 25 or 30 cents per hour, a rate under which men could exist, but could not live, and the pleaders for unrestricted immigration know that with the labor market flooded with helpless immigrants all workers would be compelled to accept broken down. What an angel Judge Gary is, and what a cluster of winged beauty rates far below a living level, and that is the real reason they want all restrictions he and his kind would provide for Saint Peter at the gates of Heaven, if we were to take them at their own valuation, but it is just possible that the hoofed and horned gatekeeper might find them more congenial companions.

The conditions which prevailed in this country half a century ago, and which acted as a magnet to draw to our shores the cream of other lands, are no longer here. We no longer have the undeveloped resources which attracted the early immigrant and we are rapidly becoming an industrial nation where idealism is being subordinated to materialism, where money is master and men count for but little, where greed strangles justice and the struggle is mainly for the satisfying of selfish purposes.

Do we want to continue this drift, or do we want to cling to the fine ideals that prompted the founders of this great Republic? Upon the answer to this question depends our future immigration policy. We know what the reply of the greedy captains of industry will be, and we feel quite certain that the great mass of Americans will not agree with them, because they love their country and desire to see government of the people, by the people, and for the people perpetuated on this continent and eventually spread throughout the world. If we want a few wealthy masters and millions of poor servile slaves the shortest road to that goal is unrestricted immigration, but, on the other hand, if we want more evenly distributed wealth and millions of independent and happy people we must restrict immigration and select those we permit to come in here. We must do this not only in the interest of the native-born American, but also as a protection to the millions who are already here from foreign countries.

Of course the little handful of millionaires who control the industries of the nation and who feel that of right they should be permitted to dictate all governmental policies, will never consent to the state of affairs we have described as desirable, but this country does not belong to them any more than it belongs to the humblest among the uncounted millions who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, and the millions have both the right and the power to shape the policies and destinies of the nation, and they must exercise their rights and powers or accept the consequences of their own negligence.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The union label is today, as it has been for many years in this country, the most effective means of progress for the organized workers if they will only demand its presence upon the articles they purchase, yet not a very large percentage of trade unionists ever pay any attention to it, and go year after year buying the things that non-unionists make, and thus working against their own best interests. Wonder if they will ever wake up?

Wonder how the economists who always insist that the law of supply and demand cannot be set aside will account for the soaring of sugar to the sky at a time when government reports were telling us that there was a large surplus of sugar on hand? The law of supply and demand will operate only when the manipulators allow it to function naturally in great many lines. Evidently the sugar barons do not believe in allowing it to do as it pleases with their commodity, and unless they consent it has little chance.

Unions sometimes make mistakes, but being a unionist is not a mistake. In fact it is the best indication that a worker possesses intelligence and desires to act in a social way for the benefit of others as well as himself. The trade unionist is an asset to society while those who would destroy the unions must be catalogued with the enemies of social progress, and the world is becoming too thickly populated to warrant applause of such creatures. We have reached a stage in the development of civilization where it is not possible for the individual to live in isolation and unconcerned with the welfare of others.

Woolen manufacturers who recently gave their workers an increase of 12½ per cent in wages now calculate this advance at 10 cents a yard on their fabrics. Some independent mills which followed the lead of the American Woolen Company in raising wages have announced increases of from 25 to 35 cents a yard on worsteds for men's wear. In addition to these increases attributable to the advance in wages, the Boston Transcript reports, there will be a further enhancement of prices to cover the higher cost of wool. This increase due to dearer wool, the Transcript says, will result in a "considerably higher figure" than 10 cents a yard.

Governor Richardson has signed the bill which provides that no person not a citizen of the State and who has not been a resident for at least one year may serve as deputy sheriff, constable or marshal in California. This will stop the practice of employers bringing thugs as strikebreakers and guards, having them deputized and then proceeding to intimidate citizens generally as has been the case in the past in numerous instances. Sometimes these thugs have awed whole populations, particularly in small towns where strikes have been on. During the strike of the railroad shopmen the abuse grew to such alarming proportions that many members of the Legislature who got an insight into the methods used by these men that they were induced to vote for the bill in spite of the fact that they had heretofore consistently voted against labor measures. Opponents of the measure had hoped to induce the Governor to veto the bill, but failed to persuade him to their way of thinking.

WIT AT RANDOM

A letter to The Nation throws more light on the minds of these legislators:

"It became known several weeks ago that Paderewski intended to visit Austin. Soon after the news arrived, Rep. R. C.—— sent to the Speaker's desk a resolution signed by many members extending a Texas welcome to 'the great Russian ex-premier and famous baritone singer,' and asking him to sing before them. This resolution was adopted without challenge and by a unanimous vote of the House of Representatives."—Appeal (St. Paul).

Young Dobbs—I want to try on that suit in the window.

Assistant—Sorry, sir, but you'll have to use the dressing-room.—London Mail.

At a transfer station a man was waiting patiently for a street-car, when a woman, highly excited, rushed up to him and cried: "Are you the man here?"

"I don't understand," he said.

"Are you the man here?" she repeated.

"No, madam," he said, concealing a smile. "The man here is that man over there."—Capper's Farmer.

Jake was a worthless and improvident fellow. One day he said to the local grocer: "I gotta have a sack o' flour; I'm all out, an' my family is starvin'."

"All right, Jake," said the grocer. "If you need a sack of flour and have no money to buy it with, we'll give you a sack. But, see here, Jake, there's a circus coming to town in a few days, and if I give you a sack of flour, are you sure you won't sell it and take your family to the circus?"

"Oh, no," said Jake, "I got the circus money saved up already."—Progressive Grocer.

A psychiatric board was testing the mentality of a negro soldier.

"Do you ever hear voices without being able to tell who is speaking or where the sound comes from?"

"Yes, suh," answered the negro.

"And when does this occur?"

"When I'se talkin' over de telephone."—The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).

A country school board was visiting school and the principal was putting his pupils through their paces.

"Who signed Magna Charta, Robert?" he asked, turning to one boy.

"Please sir, 'twasn't me," whimpered the youngster.

The teacher, in disgust, told him to take his seat; but an old tobacco-chewing countryman on the board was not satisfied, so, after a well-directed aim at the cuspidor he said: "Call that boy back. I don't like his manner. I believe he did do it."

"Daughter, did I not see you sitting on the young man's lap when I passed the parlor door last evening?"

"Yes, father, and it was very embarrassing. I wish you had not told me to."

"Good Heavens! I never told you to do anything of the kind."

"You did. You told me that if he attempted to get sentimental I must sit on him."

A negro went fishing. He hooked a big catfish which pulled him overboard. As he crawled back into the boat, he said, philosophically: "What I wanna know is dis: Is dis niggah fishin' or is dis fish niggern?"—Atlanta Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS

FUTILITY.

By Jean Burchfield Williams.

Standing erect with stick and mace of gold,
Huge effigies guard the door
Of the great Tutankhamen's tomb.
O, foolish guards,
To think you could defend the King
And keep his treasure safe against
The insatiate greed of man!

Three thousand years, a long, long time!
And man's still a cofferer of gold,
And gluts his heart
Now, as then.

O, great King, O, man,
The futility of it all!

ATTAWATHA.

In the Temple of the Pennsy,
In his stately Broad Street Wigwam,
Sat Attaboy the Mighty,
Chieftain of the well-known system;
And he had a hot old pipe dream
Of the sacred rights of labor.
"Why this talk of living wages
And refusal to work piecework?
'Tis the tyranny of Gompers;
Watch and wait while I destroy it.
From the Isle of old Manhattan
To the land of the Saint Louies,
O'er the entire Pennsy System,
Not a union man will labor
when I have my little say-so."
Quoth this sage of open-shoppers.
You recall how this old warrior
Raved and ranted in Chicago,
Not for bettering the service,
Not for lower rates to shipping,
Not for profit to the public,
But to abrogate agreements.
"Tomahawk the living wages
And the nation-wide agreements,"
Thundered our 'Sylvanian chieftain.
But this pipe dream of the General's
Fades like fog before the sunshine,
And the union men are ling'ring,
Thanks be to the hardy shopmen!
While the Pennsy limps and hobbles
From Manhattan to Chicago,
From Chicago to St. Louis.

* * *

From out the Broad Street Wigwam
Naught's emitted now save silence,
A quite unusual silence!
More power to the West Wind
That will sweep the calm Potomac,
May it bring demise to die-hards
In the very near hereafter!

—A Mohawk, in Labor.

ON REFORMERS.

Four reformers met under a bramble bush.
They were all agreed the world must be changed.
"We must abolish property," said one.

"We must abolish marriage," said the second.

"We must abolish God," said the third.

"I wish we could abolish work," said the fourth.
"Do not let us get beyond practical politics,"
said the first. "The first thing is to reduce men
to a common level."

"The first thing," said the second, "is to give
freedom to the sexes."

"The first thing," said the third, "is to find out
how to do it."

"The first step," said the first, "is to abolish
the Bible."

"The first thing," said the second, "is to abolish
the laws."

"The first thing," said the third, "is to abolish
mankind."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union is circularizing secretaries of subordinate unions with the following notice:

"Forty-four hour conditions have been established in the great majority of jurisdictions, and ninety per cent of the members of the International Typographical Union employed in the commercial offices are now enjoying its benefits. Consequent decreases in the number of members remaining upon strike rolls, and economies in expenditures, have enabled the Executive Council to reduce the strike assessment.

"The time has arrived, in the opinion of the Council, when we can assume that in all but few jurisdictions, where it is necessary to concentrate our efforts, the shorter work week has been fully established as the rule of the trade.

"Beginning with the fourth financial week in May (the week opening May 20 and closing May 26), the special assessment upon full earnings of members for the purpose of financing the forty-four-hour fight will be reduced from three to TWO PER CENT.

"The assessment at the rate of three per cent must be collected upon the total earnings of members up to and including the week ending May 19, 1923. The provisions herein which fix for inactive members the new rate of contribution (75c) to the pension and mortuary funds, are operative as of January 1, 1923.

"Only members on the old age pension roll, those on strike rolls, those sick and unable to work, or those retired because of age, disability, or inability to perform work, are exempt from payment of the strike assessment."

Members of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society and thousands of the society's friends, are awaiting with keenest anticipation the arrival of Saturday evening, May 19th, when the grand ball given annually by the organization will be held in Native Sons Hall, Mason street, between Geary and Post, which will be attended generally by representatives of all trade unions in the bay regions. James P. Orwell, the society's first president, is manifesting the same deep interest in this year's event, which will be in celebration of the Mutual Aid's thirty-sixth anniversary, that he has shown in all of its many preceding social affairs. When Mr. Orwell assumed the office of chief executive of the society in 1887, the year of its organization, it had a total enrollment of twenty-one members. There are more than 300 names on its roster today. The society has grown in strength financially as well as numerically. It has more than \$12,000 in its treasury. James T. Kelsey ("Our Jimmy"), who was the society's second vice-president in 1887, like Mr. Orwell, has a heavy red line encircling May 19th on his calendar. Other "first officers" of the society, many of whom are well remembered by the present-day generation of printers, were Jas. L. Shearer, A. J. P. Regaudiat, Michael Monohan, Sylvester H. Jenner, John Collner, John R. Winders and Michael Lynch. Cyril L. Stright, P. G. E. (program constructing engineer), heads the committee that is making arrangements for the ball. Assisting him are Geo. E. Mitchell, Sr., Secretary-Treasurer Albert Springer, Sr., George H. Knell, Daniel J. Treloar, F. F. Bebergall, H. T. Darr, Carroll Fisk, Peter J. Cotter, Curtis Benton, George M. Buxton, A. H. Chenoweth, Eugene Donovan, William H. Ellis, Robert A. Fleming, Charles H. Jensen, Philip Johnson, John W. Kelly, W. H. McMillan, L. Michelson, Thomas F. O'Rourke, Alfred T. Orwell and W. O. Trowsnell.

The Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen held their May meeting in the ballroom of the Bellevue Hotel, Monday evening, May 7th. As is customary, a dinner-dance preceded the

serious work of the evening. The Craftsmen's duo furnished vocal selections, and their rendition of "Barney Google" evoked several encores. President Hartley E. Jackson called on Guy C. Kibbee, formerly of the Orpheum Circuit, and he responded with the recitation "Jim"—old in years and rich in pathos—and followed this splendid elocutionary effort with Ingersoll's oration at the tomb of Napoleon. Mr. Kibbee is now connected with the firm of Johnck, Beran & Kibbee, and the craftsmen hope he will again give us the pleasure of his dramatic ability.

T. J. O'Leary of the Cardoza Co. was unanimously appointed floor manager, and the palm for dancing was awarded to Gordon Murphy of the Zellerbach Paper Company.

Before introducing the speaker of the evening, President Jackson briefly sketched the purpose of the club that embraced within the motto of the organization "share your knowledge" lays the germ of all the better things that are to be hoped for in the future of the industry. Apprentices are invited to bring their problems to the meetings, and every effort will be made to make their path easier by sharing the knowledge that the older members have accumulated in the school of experience.

Miss Marian Hartwell of the University of California illustrated her lecture on "Design and Color" with many practical examples of design, and her talk was closely followed by the large number present. After the lecture there was a series of informal talks by the membership, and the meeting adjourned shortly after 10 o'clock.

A meeting of the Administration Club of Typographical Union No. 21 has been called for 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning in the assembly room of the New Call Building, 74 New Montgomery street, corner Jessie. Matters of interest to the craft as well as reports of candidates will be discussed. All members of the union are invited to attend.

Bart Coffin, who has been working in the make-up department of the Chronicle composing room, where he served his apprenticeship, drew his traveling card from San Francisco Union this week and will "show for work" henceforth on the Oakland Tribune.

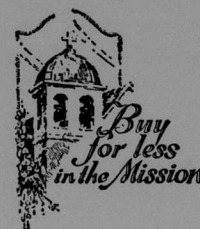
Communism and radicalism in general are arraigned as menaces of organized labor in a membership bulletin, issued by officers in the Interna-

tional Typographical Union, commending the action of Washington officers of the union in closing the Typographical Temple of the capital against radical meetings.

Permission for a meeting in the temple was withdrawn recently when it was learned that partisans of William Z. Foster were going to attend. Government officers arrested several radicals who appeared at the hall.

"While the International assumes no measure of control over political actions of Typographical Union members, discretion is advised in preventing any connection, however remote, between the name of the union and any radical movements," the bulletin says. "Enemies of the labor movement are quick to make capital of such things and do unionism injustice.

"The so-called boring-from-within process, with which Communistic leaders are reported to be attacking the labor movement, as a matter of fact is of no consequence or importance at all. Among the rank and file of labor there is a clear understanding that radical proposals for leveling



SAVE MONEY

by making all
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stores located on

MISSION STREET
16th to 26th and Army

Mission St. Merchants Assn.

GOOD
JEWELRY
SINCE
1896

For 26 years we have maintained a reputation for integrity
and square dealing.

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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS
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All jewelry and watch repairing guaranteed



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Jeweler and Watchmaker

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS Member Federal Reserve System and Associated Savings
Banks of San Francisco COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets.....	\$80,671,392.53
Deposits.....	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)
per cent per annum was declared for the six months
ending December 31st, 1922.

INTEREST WILL HEREAFTER BE COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY
INSTEAD OF SEMI-ANNUALLY AS HERETOFORE.

inequalities in society involve despotism of the most abhorrent sort, and that maintenance of such a state would require terrible slave-driving pressure until the last spark of spirit had been crushed out of workers and they were made automatons, sans pride, sans hope, and sans ambition. Add to that gloomy prospect the likelihood of an early death by hanging and you have the Utopia sought by a handful of crack-brained 'intellectuals' whose troubles arise from overdoses of mixed philosophy taken on empty minds.

"An idea of the cost of Communism may be obtained from the following totals of executions consummated in Russia's reign of terror as compiled by the Gaulois, a leading Parisian daily:

"Twenty-eight bishops and 1125 priests; 6775 professors; 8800 physicians; 54,650 army officers and 48,500 privates of constabulary and police forces; 12,950 land owners; 355,250 members of the 'intelligencia,' 193,350 workmen, and 815,100 peasants."

"There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift, but ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch it in its development and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to the best citizenship."—From the Inaugural Speech of President Harding.

The union label is the emblem of the man who seeks not more than his fellow may get but a fair chance at living for all, contrasting sharply with the capitalist's conviction that covetousness and greed are indispensable as the basis of commerce.

Ask your Grocer for **SUPERBA BRAND**

Mushroom Italian Gravy
Italian Style Raviolis
Beans and Spaghetti

These will make a delicious Italian Dinner

3216 Twenty-second St. Mission 4493
Crystal Palace Market Market 2891
Main Office
2501 Howard St. Mission 4462

MEISTER & ADOU

WANTS YOUR BUSINESS IN
Groceries, Men's and Ladies' Furnishings
1250 Filmore St., San Francisco

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15 \$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75 95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.
Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles SAN FRANCISCO

THE UNION LABEL

On every one of these items

BARGAIN SALE STRIKE "INSURANCE."

(By International Labor News Service.)

How Big Business labor haters are urged to pool their strength in fighting trade unionism is frankly and brazenly told in a leaflet being circulated by Associated Employers of Indianapolis, one of the militant labor-hating organizations of the country.

This pamphlet is a reprint of the annual report of the president and secretary at the recent annual meeting, where employers were urged to get together for the anti-union shop.

The circular says:

"It is good business and cheap industrial insurance for all employers to pool their moral and financial support in helping some one employer defeat a strike in the effort to protect the freedom and rights of all employers and of all labor. By extending their collective influence to help some one of their number withstand the onslaught of strike agitation, other employers not involved can effectively keep the strike spectre from their own doors. It is equivalent to buying any form of insurance. The small premium employers pay into the Association in membership fees, constitutes a fund with which to meet and quench the fires of industrial strife before the conflagration becomes so widespread as to affect a greater area of the business and industrial life of the community."

What an inducement to hold forth to Americans: Cheap membership—bargain sales of strike insurance. Bargain sales where are to be had cheap weapons of oppression to prevent American wage earners from exercising the right to make life better and freer and fuller.

The Associated Employers of Indianapolis offer cheap ideals at low prices, indeed!

"Let us look the question fairly in the face and be honest with ourselves. We are ruled in industry, in commerce, in professions, in government, by an intelligent aristocracy; we have never had a true democracy, and the low level of the intelligence of the people will not permit of our having one. We cannot conceive of any worse form of chaos than a real democracy in a population of an average intelligence of a little over thirteen years. . . . This aristocracy must inevitably be the most intelligent, but it must also be well trained, benevolently inclined and willing to admit any others to its membership who are fitted to belong."—George B. Cutten, President Colgate University, in School and Society.

"I understand you have an efficiency expert over at the place where you work."

"'Have' is wrong; 'had' is the word."

"What was the matter? Was he incompetent?"

"No, he was too darned competent. He discovered that the boss was wasting half our time telling us things that we knew better than he did."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager
UNION FLORIST
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

DR. GEO. D. GILLESPIE
Regular Licensed drugless physician and Chiropractor.
Tubercular, organic, nervous, rectal, colon, prostatic, chronic, skin and scalp diseases.
My book, "Drugless Therapy," tells you why pressure on nerves causes disease. Send for it. Mailed free. Lady attendants. Consultation free.
Continuous Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Entire Top Floor Prospect 5201 SAN FRANCISCO
450 GEARY ST.

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

U. S. ARMY SHOES

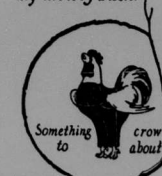
We have just bought a tremendous stock of Army Munson last shoes to be sold to the public direct. These shoes are 100% solid leather with heavy double soles sewed and nailed. The uppers are of heavy tan chrome leather with bellows tongue, thereby making them waterproof. These shoes are selling very fast and we advise you to order at once to insure your order being filled.

The sizes are 6 to 11, all widths. Price, \$2.75. Pay postman on receipt of goods or send money order. Money refunded if shoes are not satisfactory.

THE U. S. STORES CO.
1441 Broadway, New York City

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 4, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cooks No. 44, Joseph Bader, Ellington Oats, vice Brothers Lasek and Ross. Pattern Makers, Frank C. Miller, Wm. Kleinhammer, George Mitchell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions stating they would subscribe to the anti-picketing campaign: Janitors, Cigarmakers, Carpet Workers No. 1. From Sailors' Union, indorsing same, but unable at this time to subscribe. From Waiters' Union, stating it has non-concurred in the recommendation relative to the amending of the anti-picketing law. From the Retail Clerks' Union, requesting trade unionists to refrain from making purchases after six o'clock.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, requesting the assistance of the Council in remedying the conditions in the shop of John G. Ills, 839 Mission street. Wage scale of Bakery Drivers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Dredgemen's Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Central Council of Civic Clubs, requesting Council to take part in the forming of a permanent body.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Cap Makers' Union, requesting all trade unionists to demand the union label of the Cap Makers when purchasing caps and cloth hats.

Referred to Allied Printing Trades Council—From the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council, relative to unfair publications: The Modern Priscilla, Youth's Companion, and Book of Knowledge.

Communication from Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, Member of Congress, and forwarding a number of books which were left by her husband, to be used by the Council. On motion the gift was accepted, and the Secretary instructed to convey the thanks and appreciation of the Council.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Laundry Workers' Union. Committee instructed the officers to assist the Watchmen in securing an increase of ten dollars per month. The communication from the Federated Shop Crafts, from San Bernardino, enclosing tickets, was laid over one week. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Will hold another conference with employers to negotiate new agreement. Grocery Clerks—Piggly-Wiggly still unfair; look for Clerks' button. Hatters—requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Bakers—Still in conference with Master Bakers negotiating new wage scale; Farino Bakery unfair. Chauffeurs—The Yellow Cab and Black and White are still unfair; all others fair. Culinary Workers—The White Lunches, Chris's, and Compton's still unfair. Lithographers—The Union Lithographing Co. have locked their men out; have requested all banks to have the label on their checks; requested the assistance of all unionists. Asphalt Workers—Have requested the Board of Public Works to grant them an increase of \$1 per day; thanked the Council for assistance in this matter. Moving Picture Operators—Requested the assistance of the Council at the meeting of the Board of Education.

Label Section—Will hold a whist party May 16th; demand the union label, card and button. The Women's Auxiliary making progress.

New Business—Moved that the President invite Congressman Zihlman to address the Council, May 25th; carried.

Moved that the Council be instructed to com-

municate with manufacturers requesting them to use the union label on all work; carried.

Legislative Agent—Secretary O'Connell gave a very interesting resume of all legislation now pending before the Legislature.

Receipts—\$291.25. **Expenses**—\$197.77.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: The following publications are unfair: The Modern Priscilla, 85 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.; The Youth's Companion, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; Book of Knowledge, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

LABEL SECTION.

San Francisco, April 30, 1923.

To the Affiliated Unions of San Francisco—Greeting:

Cap Makers' Union No. 9 is trying hard to re-establish union working conditions in the cap manufacturing industry in San Francisco.

Due to the campaign which swept the United States a year ago, to disrupt unions and establish the so-called American Plan generally, many of the shops which formerly were operated as union shops were lost to this union. In the attempt to force the odious American Plan upon us, working conditions we enjoyed for years have been lost to us.

At the present time large numbers of cloth hats and caps are being sold by the retailers of the city which are not made under union conditions. Some of these caps may be made in sweat shops; they may even be prison-made.

The only guarantee possible that caps are made under union conditions is the Union Label. This will become increasingly important now that there is a possibility of abolishing the minimum wage law for women. Our trade is peculiarly open to sweat-shop competition. Every trades unionist knows what sweat shop working conditions mean. These are first of all unsanitary shops—bad for the worker and bad for the person purchasing; then there is the absence of regulation which alone can come from the organized efforts of those engaged in manufacturing; last but not least, the difficulty of regulating hours and terms of employment.

We therefore earnestly urge upon all trades unionists and friends to demand the Union Label of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers in all cloth hats and caps. Be careful that the dealer does not palm off a non-union made article on you when you want a union made hat or cap. If it comes to your attention that any store keeper is using our label fraudulently please advise us immediately and we will prosecute all such offenders to the full extent of the law.

A strong and consistent demand for the Union Label will make it possible for us to bring every cap factory in San Francisco into the fold of the union. Therefore we ask all union men and women to ask for and demand the Union Label in all cloth hats and caps.

Fraternally yours,

S. JUSTER, Secretary.

WHAT A COMMA CAN DO.

A comma once cost the Government of the United States two million dollars, the New York Herald relates. The tariff bill, in which the mistake occurred, provided that "foreign fruit plants, &c.," should be admitted free of duty, the idea being to encourage the culture of high-grade varieties of fruit trees and grape vines in that country. When the bill was printed, "foreign fruit plants, &c." read "foreign fruit, plants, &c.," and as a result oranges, grapes, lemons, bananas, etc., came into the United States free of duty for a year. The error cost the Government two million dollars in revenue.

WEAR THE POPPY.

A movement which should enlist the sympathy and co-operation of Americans has been inaugurated by the American Legion. The Legion is desirous that everyone should wear a poppy on Memorial Day, May 30, 1923, as a particularly fitting and touching expression of sentiment. Memorial Day, always a day observed with especial feeling by the wage earners, has been brought closer to the hearts of the masses of our people as a result of the World War.

The ideals for which that great war was waged have not faded in the breast of labor. Nor does labor join in the slightest degree with those cynics and misguided mortals who openly or by indirection count the war a loss so far as those ideals are concerned.

In that great struggle democratic humanity kept open the door to democratic development and thus safeguarded a free future for posterity. Had we not waged that war and won, humanity would today be the sport of kings, the plaything of despotism.

This is the fifth anniversary of Memorial Day since the great victory. The brave souls that "went west" on Flanders Field and on all the other fields where the hosts of freedom met and vanquished the armies of tyrants live in memory as vivid now as the day they fell. There can be no perishing for such memory. Whether they were kin of blood or not, they were kin in the faith—the greatest tie that humanity knows.

To wear the poppy on Memorial Day is but to give expression to a sentiment that must overflow the soul of every man and woman who loves freedom and of every man and woman who looks back in pride to the splendid courage and devotion of those days when faith was put to the test.

ALL WOOL
Sol's **Worsted Suits**
\$22.50 up
2195 Mission, near 18th

FURNITURE **CARPETS** **STOVES**
DRAPERIES **On the** **BEDDING**
EASIEST TERMS
EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.
1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH
We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamps

WALTER N.
BRUNT
PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS
Specialty Printing
Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards
Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand
111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

JOIN THE WORLD COURT.

By Samuel Gompers,

President, American Federation of Labor.

With the proposal for the United States to enter the International Court of Justice, I am in full accord. That is an initial step that will inevitably lead to participation in all efforts to maintain peace between nations.

Through the adjudication of issues between peoples and governments there will be developed standards of international morality that will disclose principles upon which we can base wider organization of the field of international relations. With the present world organization of commerce and industry there must come not only world organization of economic agencies but also of political.

The corner stone in the political structure may well be the International Court of Justice. Action upon the proposal is of paramount importance if we save our civilization. It transcends the issues of party politics and should have support irrespective of party affiliation.

Those of us who believe in the whole League of Nations program will find in it an earnest that the U. S. does not repudiate her international responsibility. Those of us who believe in the Administration's pledge to assume the responsibility through some association of nations will find opportunity to manifest good faith.

Non-partisan unity in support of this proposal may again bring a message of hope to nations in dire need. Let us neglect no opportunity for progress.

WON'T DEPEND ON LAW.

Wage reductions in Washington, D. C., from 30 to 50 per cent, following the Supreme Court's decision against the District of Columbia women's wage law, has resulted in an appeal to the economic power of these women.

At a meeting of trade unionists, called by President Gompers, a permanent conference for the protection of the rights and interests of women wage earners was formed, and an intensive organizing campaign will be begun immediately. The American Federation of Labor, the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association and all other organizations having women in their membership will send organizers into Washington. Mass meetings will be held, and on May 14 and 15 a conference of women's organizations from various parts of the country will be held in Washington to map out the campaign in the interest of the victims of the Supreme Court decision. The conference approved a statement which includes the following:

"That the conference pledges its co-operation to organize the women wage earners of the District of Columbia in bona fide unions to protect and promote their rights and interests and to establish the best possible relations with employers and business houses;

"That the conference urges upon women wage earners to organize into such unions;

"That we call upon the employers in the District of Columbia to maintain at least the rates of wages provided under the minimum wage law that has been annulled by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The conference appointed this committee to take charge of the organizing campaign: Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; C. C. Coulter, representing the Retail Clerks; Newton A. James, secretary of the Washington Central Labor Union; Ethel M. Smith, of the National Federation of Federal Employees and secretary of the Washington branch of the Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Rose Forrester of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The Union Label stands for fundamental democracy in industry.

KU KLUX AND OPEN-SHOPPERS.

By International Labor News Service.

The "open shoppers" and the Ku Klux Klan, the two most prominent examples in the United States of organized hate and prejudice, have joined forces in Minneapolis to do by force and under cover of darkness that which can not be done peaceably and openly. Mayor Leach forced the mess into the courts and now the cat is out of the bag. It is an interesting story for trade unionists.

At the last election the City Hall crowd, the "open shoppers," put Mayor George E. Leach into office under the impression that he would follow orders. But Mayor Leach developed a mind of his own and began doing what he thought was right for the interests of all the citizens of the city. When he failed to turn over to the local crowd the water power developed by a government erected high dam on the Mississippi, but instead advocated public control and use of this power developed by public money, a plot was hatched to kill Leach's future political prospects. So far the plot has proved a boomerang.

One morning Minneapolis awoke to find that during the night there had been circulated throughout the city a leaflet entitled "Voice of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." In it were charges of every kind, more particularly charges of immorality against Mayor Leach, the Chief of Police, and others. Mayor Leach fought back with the result that the Hennepin grand jury returned an indictment against five persons, including the local cyclops. The trial began May 1. The activities of the grand jury indicated that the "open shop" group of Minneapolis and the Ku Klux Klan were so closely interlocked that they could not be disentangled.

One of the persons indicted was Thomas Sullivan, a deputy sheriff, said to be the chief organizer of the Klan in Minneapolis. Sheriff Earle Brown immediately discharged him and got front page notice. Then it was announced that Sheriff Brown was himself a Klansman. People began to wonder what would happen if the Ku Klux repeated in Minneapolis the Arkansas outrages against striking workmen. Would they receive any protection from the sheriff's office? Should they permit Mayor Leach and Sheriff Jensen to be driven out to make room for Ku Klux Killers?

The answer has come from the Non-partisan League of Minneapolis. At the last election this group of independents had their own candidate and opposed Leach. Now, in view of Mayor Leach's stand, they will have no candidate in the next election but will support the present incumbent. He is not a Leaguer but apparently he is honest, and that seems to be all the Leaguers ask for in a Minneapolis mayor. If honest he will need all the support they can give him.

Meantime the Ku Kluxers are on trial and Simonds and other kings and kleagles of the Klick from other parts of the United States are in Minneapolis to keep their brothers out of jail.

MAGNIFY WAGE TO CONCEAL PROFITS.

These are the days when financial writers pity Steel Trust stockholders, because labor "is getting all the cream."

It is stated that the average wage per employee in the Steel Trust in 1921 was \$1739, and in 1920 was \$2173.

Against this claim is the fact that the wage for unskilled labor in the trust mills in 1921 for a 10-hour day was \$4.02, and in 1920 the rate for a 10-hour day was \$5.02.

On the basis of a 300-day working year, which is most extravagant, these rates would mean an average for unskilled labor in 1921 of \$1206 for a 10-hour day, and \$1506 for a 10-hour day in 1920.

Financial writers make no attempt to adjust these facts with their claims of \$1739 and \$2173. They are depending on reiteration to impress untruthful statements on the public mind.

This system is shown by the Wall Street Journal's statement that "it is evident wage earners have received most of the benefits derived from expenditures of nearly \$1,100,000,000 for new construction and addition of \$400,000,000 to working capital."

In other words, the trust has "plowed back" into the business \$1,000,000,000 of its profits. The workers have no claim against this increased valuation. Yet the Wall Street Journal assures workers they have received most of the benefits, when the record earnings for unskilled labor was \$5.02 for a 10-hour day in 1920.

"Good-will of the Union Label is the worker's property right. Demand it and make it stronger."

Phone Valencia 6238

MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO

Where Your \$ Buys More



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Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

"MONDAY LUNCH CLUB."

(By International Labor News Service.)

Big Business is thoroughly organized in the nation's capital to go after what it wants.

The oil interests, the coal interests, the leather interests, the beef interests, the railroad interests, the silk interests, the glove interests, the cotton interests, the banking interests, the wire interests, the steel interests, and many other similar interests have for many years maintained representatives, sometimes referred to as lobbyists, to protect them against what they consider adverse legislative action and obtain special privileges wherever and whenever possible.

The work of these representatives has pleased their bosses to such an extent that no organization of special interests is recognized as important until it hires a special pleader. The system is firmly entrenched.

Now comes a super body of special agents to co-ordinate the interests of big business in Washington. It is known as the Monday Lunch Club. It operates openly and includes representatives of government departments and others who can be helpful in pressing the demands of Big Business.

Keynote addresses on matters of public interest are a specialty because Big Business needs to have all its representatives talk the same language and breathe the same sentiments.

Curiously enough—and yet it may be as a matter of policy—the biggest lobbyists, those who crack the whip over the heads of recalcitrant Senators and Representatives and who do not hesitate to lay down the law even to the President himself, are not members of the Monday Lunch Club. Most of their operations are secret. They have their own representatives who participate in the luncheons.

Of course the club, in spite of its unostentatiousness, is powerful. Its members are paid well because they are able, agreeable, and forceful men who know how to do things. They are well educated, mostly patriotic, and some of them are keenly sympathetic with the aspirations of trade unionism. Most of them have high ethical standards they are willing to fight for, while others are ready to jump through a hoop and prostitute their principles at the least suggestion that by so doing they will please their paymaster, Big Business. For that reason such a club bears watching. Its potentialities for promoting measures that are not to the best interests of all the people are alarming.

A large group of Congressmen are considering the Monday Lunch Club as one of the organizations that should be investigated. Perhaps it will receive attention at the next session of Congress. If so, many of the following members may be asked to explain their activities:

J. S. Abbott, secretary Institute of Margarine Manufacturers.

E. P. Allen, director of publicity, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

W. B. Barr, representative Grain Dealers National Association.

T. R. Barrows, representative National Association of Sand and Gravel Producers.

J. D. Battle, traffic manager, National Coal Association.

Eugene C. Brokmeyer, general attorney, National Association of Retail Druggists.

J. F. Callbreath, secretary, American Mining Congress.

Frank Carnahan, Eastern traffic manager, Southern Hardwood Traffic Association.

Ira C. Cochran, commissioner, American Wholesale Coal Association.

Wilson Compton, secretary, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Donald D. Conn, manager, Public Relations Section, American Railway Association.

George H. Cushing.

Alvin E. Dodd, manager, Domestic Distribution

Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Fayette B. Dow, counsel, National Petroleum Association.

Norman Draper, representative, Institute of American Meat Packers.

William J. Eynon, member of the advisory council, United Typothetae of America.

Burton A. Ford, with the National Lime Association.

R. S. French, general manager and secretary, National League of Commission Merchants of the United States.

John C. Gall, assistant to counsel, National Industrial Council.

Harry L. Gandy, executive secretary, National Coal Association.

Louis N. Geldert, assistant to president, Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

W. D. Hurd, director, Soil Improvement Committee, National Fertilizer Association.

John Price Jackson, national representative, American Electric Railway Association, American Gas Association and National Electric Light Association.

Pyke Johnson, representative National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Franklin D. Jones, counsel, American Wholesale Lumber Association.

Paul V. Keyser, counsel, Investment Bankers' Association.

A. M. Loomis, representative, National Grange.

R. R. Lutz, representative, National Industrial Conference Board.

W. C. Markham, Washington representative, American Association of State Highway Officials.

R. C. Marshall, general manager, Associated General Contractors of America.

Royal D. Meade, Washington representative Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

William T. Morrison, with American Electric Railway Association, American Gas Association and National Electric Light Association.

E. E. Mountjoy, deputy manager American Bankers' Association.

Truman G. Palmer, statistician, American Beet Sugar Association.

James C. Peacock, counsel, National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers.

W. R. Phillips, general manager, agricultural department, National Lime Association.

Cary E. Quince, representative American Hardware Manufacturers' Association.

George A. Ricker, representative Portland Cement Association.

Bird M. Robinson, president American Short Line Railroad Association.

John M. Rogers, representative American Sugar Cane League of the United States of America.

Harry H. Semmes, patent counsel, American Hardware Manufacturers' Association.

R. Preston Shealey, counsel, National Association of Credit Men.

A. Homer Smith, secretary, American Drug Manufacturers' Association.

C. T. Starr, chief of the Coal Bureau, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

John I. Tierney, Washington representative, Chemical Alliance, Incorporated: Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, and the National Fertilizer Association.

H. B. Thompson, counsel, Proprietary Association.

Louis H. Warner, counsel, Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Charles R. White, secretary, Boxboard Manufacturers' Association.

T. F. Whittelsey, secretary, American Short Line Railroad Association.

F. X. Wholley, vice-president, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

A. H. Willett, director, Bureau of Coal Economics, National Coal Association.

Nathan B. Williams, associate counsel, National Association of Manufacturers.

Eugene Young, executive secretary, Associated General Contractors of America.

Harold R. Young, secretary, National Retail Dry Goods Association.



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BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those in houses glass
Should never throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults and who has not,
The old as well as young?
We may perhaps for aught we know
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure,
Ere I of others tell.
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friends or foe,
Think of the harm one word will do
To those we little know;
And know that yet the greatest harm
Must come to us alone.
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

—Anon.

Wonder what State and town in the West are entitled to the distinction of having a Mayor who recently committed a side-splitting blunder in conversation with General Pershing? The General says he can give particulars, but gallantly won't!

Pershing was about to deliver a preparedness speech in a certain thriving community somewhere beyond the Mississippi. Just before his time to speak, the Mayor, his host, wanting to make interesting conversation, hurled a number of bouquets in the General's direction. "We're mighty proud of you out here, General," he said. "Personally, I think the finest thing you did in France was that speech the day you arrived in Paris, when you said: 'La Follette, we are here!'" —The Farm Journal.

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SENATOR DANIEL C. MURPHY.

Announcement of the election of Senator Dan C. Murphy as a director of the Liberty Bank was made last Wednesday by Marshal Hale, president of that institution.

As president of the California State Federation of Labor and president of the San Francisco Labor Council, which offices Senator Murphy held for several years, he was instrumental in obtaining many reforms calculated to benefit organized labor. He is at present a member of the San Francisco Board of Education, and is among California's best-known public officials.

"Since the organization of the Liberty Bank in 1921, Mr. Murphy has been associated with us as assistant cashier," said Hale, "and we felt that his activities here merit the recognition that he is now receiving. He is particularly qualified for a position on our board of directors because of his knowledge of people and conditions in San Francisco."

In electing Senator Murphy to membership of its board of directors, the Liberty Bank has taken a definite step toward providing suitable recognition in San Francisco financial circles for the interests of labor organizations.

ESCAPE CARTWRIGHT ACT.

Twenty-four building supply men and 10 building supply firms, tried before Judge Ward on charges of violating the State Anti-Trust law, were found not guilty by a jury last Wednesday.

Five ballots were taken. The jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal on all ballots, but the last.

The building supply men were accused of boycotting contractors who hired union instead of American or non-union plan labor.

They were held to answer to the higher court for trial by Police Judge O'Brien after months occupied in preliminary examination on the charges.

The trial in Judge Ward's court lasted two weeks.

Prosecution of the building supply dealers grew out of the recent strike of the building trades mechanics when certain contractors split with the employers' organization in the hiring of union men.

TRUST ACTS FROM NEED.

By Samuel Gompers.

The United States Steel Corporation's wage increase will be received with satisfaction by steel workers. Neither that corporation nor the Bethlehem can raise wages high enough to anger us.

The increase of wages, amounting roughly to eleven per cent, is something of a barometer of the times. Wage earners cannot be got to work for wages that are too inadequate because unemployment is constantly decreasing. There are not the long lines of a year ago waiting at the gates.

Something approaching proper American standards becomes necessary when the unemployed lines grow short and when they cannot be filled by hordes from low-wage countries of Europe.

All wage increases are gratifying, of course, but we do not go into raptures about steel trust generosity because of such an event as this. We are glad something has been gained, but we look for more.

In the background of steel operations there stands always the possibility of union organization in the steel mills; and so the load is not made too heavy. This increase is an act toward justice. There are other acts toward justice that ought to follow. The twelve-hour day ought to be abolished as a further admittedly justified and needed step.

Industrial history will prove to any intelligent observer that hope for a fairer distribution of happiness among Americans depends wholly upon the Closed Shop, of which the Union Label is the symbol.

ORPHEUM.

Fannie Brice, star of the Ziegfeld's "Follies," and one of the greatest singing comedienues, heads the Orpheum Theatre bill for the week starting Sunday matinee, May 13th. Miss Brice is a convincing actress as well as an artistic buffoon, and if it is a laugh she wants from her audience she has only to give a certain expression or gesture or movement and she is rewarded. She has personality, a voice and knowledge of how to sing the songs of the day. Joe Morris and Flo Campbell hold over with their funny dialogue, "The Avi-ate-her," and Mitty and Tillie, the renowned Parisian dancers, also remain a second week. Jim Toney and Ann Norman have a comedy skit, "You Know What I Mean," and the original "Three White Kuhns" have a way of putting over their own songs sung in their own original way. Harry Royce and Billie Mae offer dance, color and speed. Their exceedingly clever terpsichorean program is said to run the gamut of dance steps, and they are assisted by Chas. Embler, the renowned concert pianist. Two popular vaudevillians, Paul Gordon and Ame Rica, bring a novelty number of cycling, dancing, singing musicians and comedy. Mischa Olin, the famed violinist, will bring that famous twist to light, and an all-around good show.

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Union
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Mark E. Brandon of the boilermakers, John M. Campbell of the locomotive engineers, Antonio C. Ferrara of the ferryboatmen, James A. Gray of the painters, Robert Rohn of the marine firemen, Frank T. Carney of the painters, Stephen A. Douglas of the musicians, Thomas Grant of the municipal carmen, Herman Lühr of the riggers and stevedores, James M. Collins of the sheet metal workers, Ida Peters of the waitresses, Harry Watson of the cigarmakers.

Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 115 has elected James Powderly a delegate to the Labor Council, vice Victor Jamart, resigned.

The local Molders' Union has gone on record in favor of a campaign to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance at the coming municipal election and has voted \$100 to a fund for such a campaign.

T. C. Vickers of San Francisco, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers, will leave some time this week for Montana to visit the locals of his organization in that state.

All but two of the taxicab companies in San Francisco are now operating on a union basis and have working agreements with the Chauffeurs' Union. The Black and White, and Yellow are still unfair.

William H. Kleinhammer, business representative of the Pattern Makers' Union, is optimistic regarding the future of the metal trades industry in San Francisco and vicinity.

The local Dredgemen's Union has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement providing for a slight increase in wages. Following its indorsement by the San Francisco Labor Council it will be presented to employers.

United Hatters of North America plans to own and operate its own factory in Philadelphia, ac-

cording to information reaching the local Hatters' Union. A large sum of money will be used in advertising the products of this union hat factory, it is said.

The proposed wage scale and working agreement of the Laundry Workers' Union, providing a wage increase of 10 per cent, effective June 18, has received the indorsement of the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the International Laundry Workers' Union. The agreement will be presented to employers on or before May 18. More than 2000 union laundry workers will benefit by the agreement if it is accepted by employers.

Representative Frederick N. Zihlman, chairman of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, will address the San Francisco Labor Council on Friday evening, May 25.

Congresswoman Mae E. Nolan has donated the library of her late husband, John I. Nolan, to the Labor Council. She says it was his wish that the library should go to the Council. The books are now in the Labor Temple and will soon be made available for use in bookcases in the Council office.

That Senator Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco "commands the respect of everybody in Sacramento for the able manner in which he presents the cause of labor in the Senate," was the report made to the Labor Council at its weekly meeting by Secretary O'Connell.

Harry Morrison, for seven years president of the Bill Posters' Union of San Francisco, has resigned to accept a partnership in one of the largest local bill posting firms. Morrison, however, is using his influence to have all employers sign the new wage scale and working agreement of the Bill Posters' Union.

The Central Council of Civic Clubs, a new organization to promote civic betterment, has invited the San Francisco Labor Council to send five delegates to its initial meeting to be held in the Whitcomb Hotel on Friday evening, May 25.

The local Watchmen's Union, with the approval of the Labor Council, is trying to get a wage increase of \$10 per month for its members employed by the city of San Francisco. Their present wage is \$135 per month.

The local Waiters' Union has gone on record against the proposal to seek the repeal of the local anti-picketing ordinance at the coming municipal election.

The Mayor is opposed to taking the money from the depreciation fund of the Municipal Railway for the building of the Masonic Avenue extension as voted by the Board of Supervisors in opposition to expert advice and general opinion among citizens, not specially benefited by the extension. The railway has already paid for the building of several new extensions, and some method of financing such construction seems to be needed. The easiest and perhaps most proper would be another bond issue, although the charter provisions relating to the bonding limit might first have to be amended to permit any such issue.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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